NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, JANUARY IS, 1805.

claimed that "he called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the old." That day has passed, British statesmen no longer feel the influence of such lofty impulses, but are content to devote themselves to the consideration of mere questions of revenue, and how to keep up the courage of the people to meet taxation, for the benefit of the governing classes, the noble and officials of the monarchy.

Fifty years of peace finds England with a heavier national debt than at the end of the great war. So says an English journalist. Since the beginning of the present century more than £1,500,000,000 have been paid in the shape of interest alone. In fourteen years taxation has increased nearly two dollars per head per annum. In ten years there has been an increase in the civil list of more than £3,000,000. and the boasted ability of the people to bear all this is resolved by a curious explanation into the fact that the severity of taxation has been increased and made more searching.

"Active officers," says a London print, "have been let loose upon the public, fresh rack rent valuations have been made of all property, surcharges have been unscrupulously resorted to, extortion in every available shape has been stimulated by express direction of the Exchequer, the house duty has been most unfairly enhanced, and the land and assessed taxes have been stretched to the utmost." This is the picture drawn of the present system of taxation in England by an alarmed journalist, and it is not overdrawn. It is evident, therefore, that instead of redressing the balance of the Old World any longer, England can scarcely preserve its own. We may consequently understand what is the real policy of that country; it is a struggle for existence. Did not the merchants and manufacturers toll like galley slaves, the whole aristocratic fabric would tumble over. The agricultural power of the country is nothing. The largest portion of its food is imported, and the small farms of the island are disappearing in the broad acres of princely proprietors, devoted to landscape gardening and field sports.

There was a time, ere England's grafabegan, rood of wound maintained its man; but that day is passed forever, and in factories and coal mines the operatives of Fagland now make their principal home.

These are the exigeant facts which appal the statesmen of England and direct their policy.

It is finance, not principle, which is now their Inspiration. It is money, not justice, which is their study. This explains the inconsistencies. incongruities, perverseness, blindness and meanness of the British government. All its arts are employed to avoid new expenditures, and avoid costly present and future wars. These have subordinated their whole policy to that of France, and will while the Emperor lives. To please him, they entered into the bootless war of the Crimea; and, fearful of his interference, left Denmark, so often assured of protection, to fall a victim to spoliation. To gain his forbearance, they have permitted Mexico to fall under his control, and will probably give up the Belize, their ancient colony, without a murmur. Thus war and expenditure are staved off by craven submission to Napoleonic ideas. The same financial apprehensions control their policy elsewhere. Mr. Canning would not allow Spain to tyraunize any longer over the republics of the New World, but Lord Russell looks with indifference at the fall of Mexico, the wrongs inflicted on Peru, the establishment of a French protectorate in Equador, and the general danger of the South American and Central American republics. Worse than this, she has encouraged rebellion in this unhappy country of ours, to divide the Union, and has done her best to destroy its permanence. All this, however, is reacting on England most Tearfully. There is no denying the fact that she is no longer a first class Power. All her a snare and an expense to her. India, Australia, the West Indies, Canada and the maritime provinces are a source of constant anxiety, expense and vexation.

It is plainly to be seen, therefore, that the only object of English statesmen is to keep their Island affoat and steer clear of the dangers which surround it. Instead of extending their advice, proffering their mediation, and occasionally suggesting intervention for our benefit, they had better look after themselves. Whatever troubles we have bad to encounter, a great part of them clearly traceable to the English aristocraev and their sycophantic dependents, they are not more than in the vigor and freshness of our dawning manhood, we can easily take "arms against, and by opposing,

But it is a very different thing with a nation in such a plight as England. Stripped of its political power, playing a secondary part in Europe, a contemptible part in North and South America, and entirely without a future of her

Aid for Savannah.

THE DANIEL WEBSTER TO LEAVE THIS MORNING.

Another steamer (the Daniel Webster), conveying pro visions for the Savannah sufferers, will be de this morning by Colonel Julian Allen from the foot of Canal street, North river. Her cargo is now complete, and consists of all kinds of provisions, which must prove quite acceptable at this time. Colonel Allen has been goods are being sent to him daily from that city, as well as from all parts of the country. His efforts in behalf of the Savannah sufferers will be fully appreciated by the Northern as well as the Southern people.

Theatrical.

Mr. John Owens will continue his performances of Soion Shingle and the Live Indian for another week at least. The houses are as crowded as ever. Paul Pry and the Comedy of Errors are in rehearsal.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams still delight crowded audiences at Niblo's Garden. As we predicted, the new play, the Shamrock, is having a very catisfactory run. acting is very clever and the scenery superb. An amateur critic in the audience very truly remarked the other evening, "Upon my word, this is as pretty as old

THE DOUBLE MANNOTH BAND is the title assumed by the enterprising Booley & Campbell for their unrivalled company of negro minstrels. This evening has been selected for the debut of this Mammoth Double Band, comprising some of the acknowledged "bright particular stara" in this popular line of entertainments, and some old favorites of the public. This manifest desire to cater for the pleasure and amusement of young and old will no doubt be promptly acknowledged and liberally encouraged, and mammoth and ences will follow the Mammoth

Coroner's Inquest.

SCHOOL BY CUTTING HIS THROAT, -SICKNESS AND DESCRIPTION TUTION THE CAUSE.-Coronor Collin yesterday held an inquest at 132 East Fourth street, on the body of Mr Frederick Or od, who committed suicide by cutting his Frederick Or od, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Deceased and his sister, who livest alone, had been sick for a one time rest and were in destitute circumstances, but were too proud spirited to let their friends know the fact. He lost a sister not long ago, since which time Gred has been unusually depressed in spirits. In a fit of desperation he applied the steel to his throat and thus terminated an unhappy existence. The jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide. After his death the stretting sister was conveyed to the haptal. Olrod was 53 years of age and a native of England.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Wa misgrox Jan 15 1865

The leaders of the copperhend faction in Congress are fully impressed with the idea that Mr. Lincoln intends to an honorable peace. They swarm around him with earnest efforts to convert him to their views, and with the hope of connecting themselves in some way with the peace which they believe now near at hand. The ciety of these bitterest leaders of the copperhead fac to produce peace, is a strong evidence that they believe in their hearts that the rebellion is crushed, and the end of the war will soon be appounced.

THE CASE OF EX-SENATOR FOOTE IN RICHMOND. Information has been received here that, upon the arrival of Mr. Foote at Richmond, it was alleged no authority had been given for his arrest, which was attributed entirely to the unauthorized proceedings of gueri...as. He had been set at liberty, subject to the acrobel Congress, upon the simple question of a breach of privilege. It is surmised that this charge against him was a pretext for holding him in Richmond. PORTHCOMING ATTACK ON THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. Hon. Henry Winter Davis is preparing a speech upon the administration of the Navy Department, in which, it is understood, he expects to annihilate not only Mr. Welles, but the whole establishment on Seventee th Davis the oratorical superstructure.

NAVY YARD ON LAKE MICHIGAN. A large delegation arrived here yesterday from Chicago and Milwaukee to engineer the establishment of a mayy yard on Lake Michigan. Judge Hubbell, formerly Adu-tant General of New York, heads the Wisconsin delega-

General Bragg, commanding a division in the Army of the Potomac, arrived here last night.

THE SENTENCES OF MILITARY COMMISSIONS. The War Department has issued an order prohibiting, inder pain of dismissal from the army, officers from giving information concerning the sentence of civil ans by military commissions be ore the execution of the senence. Upon the representation of the facts a number sentenced to the penitentiary have been pardoned by the President, and this order is calculated to get the pris ners fully incarcerated before their friends may be able to ascortain the necessity of appealing to the Executive. THE LONDON CONSULATE

we been considerable rumors here for some time that Mr. Hackett, the well known Shaksper an actor, was being urged upon the President for Consul to London n anticipation of a vacancy by the retirement of Mr. Morse, who now occupies that position. We have ascertained by inquries in the most reliable direction that an application has been personally made to Mr. L ncoln who, it is known, enter ains a high regard for Mr. Hackett. the 3d inst. Sepalor Edwin D. Morgan, of New York:

the 3d inst. — Supalor Edwin D. Morgail, of New York:

To the Perser ner of the Union States:

The undersigned would respectfully present for your Excellency's (averable consideration their esteemed and respected fellow citizen, James H. Hackett, as a suitable person to fill the United States Consulate at London, in the event of a vacancy in that office.

Mr. Hackett is a mative of the city of New York, where he was originally bred to mercantile business, and acquired, and has invariably maintained, the respect of the community for integrity and correct business habits.

We, therefore, regard him as one well qualified in every respect to discherge the duties of that important consulate, and would earnestly solicit his appointment whenever a new meanineart of such office may seem to your Excellency to be expedient.

New Yerrs, Nov. 2, 1894.

Signed by A. A. Low, President of the New York

New Y as, Nov. 2, 1804.

Signed by A. A. Low, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce; Jonathan Sturges, Vice President; Chas. H. Marshall, Correlius Vanderbilt, Moses Taylor, Moses H. Griunell, Edward Mintam, Gardner G. Howland & Aspinwall (an accesors to Goodhue & Co.); R. W. Weston, Hora e Gray, Win. Whitewright, Jr., shipowners; John Ward, John E. Williams, Gos. S. Goe, Shepherd Kuapp, Deming Duer, Wa. Butler Duncan, bankers; Wim. B. Astor, Joseph Foulko, D. Stewart, Henry D. Pierson, John A. King, Jas. W. Beckman, Peter Townsend, R. M. Blatchford, S. Draper, Jas. T. Brady and others, prominent citizens.

The cause of such a demonstration in favor of Mr. Hackett's ampeintment to a foreign consulpting by so

this commercial motropolis, may be traced to their re-membrance of the fact that when Mr. Hackett, who had flourished for a while as one of the bold and enterprising young Front street merchants, failed, in the speculative immer of 1825, and adopted the stage as a profession in the spring of 1826, he devoted the profits of two whole years to increase his assets, and was thereby enabled to pay in full not only his confidential but his ordinary

Mr. Hackett may be justly proud of such expres of esteem and respect after a lapse of forty years, and the name of Commodore Vanderbilt included among the signers, vouching for his "integrity and correct busi ness habits" and other qualifications to fill creditably a constlate, ought, from Commodore Vanderbilt's late nation of a steamship to the government, "earnestly solicit Mr. Hackett's appointment," to find very forcible and favorable consideration with Mr. Lin. coin's administration in the distribution of offices; but, as "to the victors belong the spoils," and as Mr. Hacket has never enlisted in partisan strife, he has no claims in behaf by such an unexampled array of strong names will very probably be unheeded, owing to the following

The present incumbent of the United States Consulate at London is Mr. Morse, shipbuilder, of Portland, Maine. He was a member of Congress in 1800, and was indebted for the appointment to the influence of Wm. P. Fe senden, f Maine, and Mr. Morril, of Vermont, and which wil probably retain him four years more in that office if he desires to remain; and his friends in Washington say he Mr. Hackett, however, as you see, shows a fine record of his popularity and eligibility.

GENERAL PANA'S BAID PROM VICESBURG. The Navy Department received on Thursday the official report of Acting Rear Admiral Lee, commanding the Massaippi squadron, of the raid from Vicksburg under leneral Dana, last month, in which the naval vessels Vindicator and Prairte Bird co-operated. He encloses highly complimentary letters from General Dana to utenant Commander Bacen and Acting Voluntee Licutenant Goovings, commanding the Vindenter, and Act ng Master Burns, commanding the Prairie Bird, acknowledging in flattering terms the ass stance r by the navy.

TRIAL OF A DETECTIVE. F. C. Tapley, chief of the detective force in Alexanria, is being tried here by military commission, chared with receiving bribes to obtain releases of military prisoners, smuggling liquors to arm es in the fletd, and other ser ous offences. General Slough, Military Governor of Alexandria, has been before the commission as Twelve convicts were sent from here Wednesday to the

Albany pen tentiary to serve out their respective sentences, by the criminal court of the District.

ACQUITTAL OF MAJOR TAILMAN. Major James M. Tallman, Quartermaster of Merritt's cavalry division, who has been on trail by court martial for disobedience of orders in the movement of the cavalry trains from this city to Harper's Ferry, last August, has been acquitted, and, by order of the Secretary of War, is

THE BI-MONTHLY REPORT ON THE CROPS. The bi-monthly report of the Commissioner of Agri-culture for November and December says:—

However great the loss of farm labor has been, especially in the Western States, the usual amount of wheal, rye and burley has been sown. The weather has been unusually favorable for putting these crops in, and hence the labor of the country has had a longer time during which to operate. It has been equally as favorable for the growth of these rops, and should they escape freezing out the spring will open with the promise of an undimished yield of these important scaples.

THE NAVAL PORCE ON THE LAKES.

Secale Thursday received a message from the Predent in reply to a resolution requesting information concerning an arrangement limiting the naval arma ment on the Northern lakes. An enclosure from th Secretary of State refers for its history to the American State Papers, showing that the limitations of force to be maintained was sought by this government, and that though the convention with Great Britain was somewhat informal as published in the Revised Statutes. yet it appears on consafting the original papers to have en duly approved by the President, ratified by the Senate, and proclaimed by law. The trrangement was made between Richard Rush, Acting Secretary of State, and Charles Bagot, British Envoy Extraordinary.

EXTRA SESSIONS OF CONGRESS. Several days ago, on motion of Senator Pomeroy, the Committee on the Judiciary was natructed to inquire if any further legislation was necessary to enable the President to call an extra session of Congress, to mest the neces

was to day discharged from the further consideration of the subject, as no law could be found requiring the Presi-

dent to give any notice whatever. It will be recollected that Congress having adjourned without passing the Army Appropriation bill, President Pierce issued a proclamation calling for an immediate extra session. Some of the members had left the city on their way home, but returned to Washington on the Executive summens. The saxty days' notice has usually been given to afford an opportunity to fill vacancies and to enable far distant members to reach Washington.

CANADA.

A Wall Against the Passport Nuisance— An Indignant Briton—The Ports of Canada De lared to be in a State of Blockade—Editorial Commentson Judge Coursol's Decision, &c.

An Indignant Briton—The Ports of Blockade—Editorial Comments on Judge Coursel's Decision, &c.

THE PASSPORT NOISANGE.

[Correspondence of Hamilton Nows.]

Dix and Seward may be very nice men, but Dix and Seward will never win the affection of Canadians—for they have been instrumental, during the past and present montl., in issuing two supremely troublesome edicts. So far as Dir's order was concerned we laughed at it; but Mr. Seward has effectually checked canbination and put a most serious stop to our polity. Presadent Lincoin checked Dix, and Seward has checked Canadians—at the same time giving his own people a sly "dig in the ribs," to use a pugplestic expression. Here, in Sarsia, over one hundred persons are waiting at Point Edward to obtain pasports; some who are not known experience the utmost trouble in establishing their identity; whilst many respectable people are worried in a perfectly ann seesary manner by reason of the trouble they are put to. So far as preventing "raids" is concerned, the idea seems preposterous; for it would be impossible to prevent men crossing above the point here at night, while the water is frozen over; and the easy mannar in which people bent on reaching the land of Stars and Stripes raight cross at various sections of the river at once, would tempt theopinion that the Secretary of State and other leading efficials were troubled with temporary abstration, or a temporary desire to benefit a number of undescring agents by making thousands of decent people pay the penalty—not only in money, but by sainer ing the greatest annoyance. Some people in the vicinity have promulgated the idea fact the passport system was instituted by the Canadian government, and that Mr. Cartier's visit to Washington a short time ago was to make arrangements with regard to the matter. This bears absurdicy on its lace, and will not for a moment be encouraged; the government knows tower the many and the propularity of the first Weston Relivay affects—in fact, the reads must be lossing a large sum of money

which cannot be else than an abolition of the system. [From the London Prototype.]

It is now but a few weeks since Mr. Seward inflicted the passport punishment upon Canada, and already its effects are such as to satisfy even his mean, vindicave nature. Our ratheay companies are in a fair way to be vined. The passenger traffic has cased; and the Grand Trunk, Buffalo and Lake Huron, and the Great Western companies, not being disposed to run empty trains to the frontier and back, have reduced their time table by striking out one, two and three trains a day, that formerly run to the Suspension bridge, Windsor and Buffalo. On the other side, American calways touching the rontier have had also to kneck off their trains and almost shut up the r1 nes. Besides this, the inconverience caused to both Ganad an and American common ties has been immense. Americans in Canada have been denied admittance into their own country, whout first paying an onere a fine to some Yankee official, and Canadana w shing to go to the S ates on business find themselves shut out from that market, and compelled to turn their faces to home markets and home manufactures.

BLOCKADE.

market, and compelled to turn their faces to home markets and home manufactures.

BLOCKADE.

TO THE ENTRO BY THE METERAL CARLITS.

Sm.—The ports of Canada are in a state of blackade. Windsor, Toronto, Huasilton, Kingston, Mentreal, are as effectually blockaded by the pusport system of President Limoto as they possibly sould be by his gumbout system, should those gumbouts ever be built. Witnost the notice of blockade prescribed by the county of nations, Americans, Britons, French, Germans, Poles, friendly men of all the friendly nations of the earth, are prohibited from visiting Canada unless for so doing each man pays a fine of six dollars. This is the American passport system—such its effect. It is an embargo in disguise. Congress is in session; why not pass a Non-Intercourse act at once? Such a course would be intelligible; we should have preliminary notice; we should have time and opportunity for explanation and remonstrance. But to interrupt, abruptly, the peaceful intervourse of nations by an exorbitant exaction, is an interruption of peaceful retations between governments, and is, we believe, a violation of existing treaties between Great Britain and the ons between governments, and is, we believe, a violations between governments, and is, we believe, a violation of existing treaties between Great Britain and the United States. The Cabinet at Washington has no more right to blockade our ports and railway trains by a passport system than it has to blockade the same ports and the shipping therein contained by a guidout system. We are at peace with our neighbors, and are making great efforts and heavy swritees to maintain peace, and we are met by a crisican decree which affects the re-ourses on which we rely to compen ate for these saurilees. What wo ld have been the feeling in the Northern States if, during the whole cause of the present context, when speed and time were vital to their interests, when generals and their staffs, hundreds of officers and the stands of soldiers, were harry up to the seene of action by the shorter lines of Upper Canadan railway communication, if, at this time, Canada, perturbed by the wardke aspect of these atrangers, had imposed upon them a passport system and a prohibitory tax of a x doniars per man. What would not have been the outery at such an errager. No hing in the most arbitrary transes out this even compared with this. British orders in consequenced and the decrees of Bertin. arbitrary times could have been compared British orders in council and the decrees of B Mian would have been trifles in the comparson. We do most carnestly hope, and we express it best spirit, tout our good neighbors will soon their great anger with a little discretion, and wall their great anger with a lattle discretion, and wall removals embarge on personal intercourse between friendly methods which as yet is unauthorized by any act of Congress. We are quite sure that the government of tanal has not lost sight of this view of the subjet. Your &c., A BRITON.

MR. COURSOL'S DECISION.

[From the Toronto Llobe (ed torial).]

The decision of Mr. Justice Smith on the objections taken to his jarisdiction places the judgment of Mr. Coursol in a far more ridicalous light than we ever ventured to exhibit it. The Montreal police magnitude Canadian act giving force to the Ashburten treaty, the operation of the imperial statute had not been suspended; it, and it alone, was the naw of the province. Mr. Justice annut, on the other hand, holds that as the imperial active had not been suspended; it, and it alone, was the naw of the province. Mr. Justice annut, on the other hand, holds that as the imperial act has been suspended in favor of the first act passed by the Canadian Legislature, it is quite competent for us to amend that act, without revising the home statute. He therefore refused to consider other points raised by the counsel acting for the United States, as the one he dweit open was of itself fatal to (the objection taken to his jurisdiction, so that there was no necessity for bothering about others. The result of the controversy tends forcibly to show how culpably Mr Coursol acted a arrogating to himself the decision of points of law with which he was not competent to deal. Knowing the important interests involved, he ought to have come before the judges of the Superior Court. Instead of doing so, he, a petty magistrate, destitute of nearly all those qualifications which, either by position or training, could entitle his judgment to respect, undertook the decision of the case. And a nice mess he has cade of if! His example ought to serve as a warning to other magistrates, not to place themselves in a similar position.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD.

In the HERALD of the 4th instant it was stated the Mrs. Sarah P. Edson had made a charge againt me of misapplying the funds of the Masonic Mission, but that

led to show any fact to prove the charge. This morning I see a letter in the Harald signed "Sa rah P. Edson, Chief Masonic Mission," denying that she had made any charges against me, as published by you, but that she simply wanted justice done certain partie Now, Mr. Editor, it is my duty to say to you, and through you to the public, that this woman is not chief nor commander of any grade in the Masonic Masion. She was for a shirt time connection was ended becare General Grant, for reasons not necessary to gree here, revoked her permt to be in the army, with notes that she we lid be arrested if found there without a pass, All jist bills are paid promptly by the Society; but domands for services never rendered, or by those not employed by the Mischon, have been, are now and will continue to be successfully resisted.

It is unnecessary to say more than that she has no just claim herself nor represents any that will not be duly paid. Aone such has ever been refused.

WALTER H. SHUPE, 23 Chambers street.

JANCARY 9, 1865. Now, Mr. Editor, it is my duty to say to you, and

JANUARY 9, 180 How on Shipboard.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15, 1805. The United States transport Bermuda, which sailed this morning for Pensacola, returned this afternoon with d sabled muchinery. While an hored below the city a difficulty occurred on board, multing in the death of a marine name! Andrew Me who was streek in the neck by a sailor named 1. depkins. The laster has Police Intelligence.
ALLEGED THEFT OF GOLD—SEVERAL ARRESTS.
On Thursday night last Josephine Miller met a coun-

trymen, named Thomas Brown, and induced him to accompany her to a disreputable house in Baxter street. He there entered a room, took off his pantaloons, in the pockets of which were \$1,220 in gold and \$15 in greenpacks, and placed them under a pillow of the bed. Brown subseq ently fell asleep, and on awaking discovered that all his money had been stoice. He made known his loss to Cap'a n Jourtan, of the Sixth precinct, which resulted in the arrest of Josephine and Hannah Miler, a colored woman who kept the house where Brown was robbed. Hannah subsequently confessed to sergeant Quan, of the Sixth precinct, that she was in the room with Brown, accompanied by William McGovern; that the latter stole the property, and gave her as much of the gold as she could hold in her hand for her share, and that she gave the gold to Joseph Sands, colored, with whom she had been living. Scarch was made for Sands, and yesterday officer Dowdell, of the Tombs Police Court, arrested him at a house in Thomas street. In Sands' possession officer Dowdell found seven hundred and thirty-four dollars in bitls, and as the stolen gold had been changed into Treasury notes, it is believed the money thus found was a portion of what he had received in exchange for the coin. The prisoners were taken before Justice Hogan and committed to the Tombs for examination. McGovera, when the woman Miller charges with robbing Brown, has not yet been arrested. Search is being made for the residue of the money. Mr. Brown was committed to the House of Detention as a witness. subsequently fell asleep, and on awaking discovered that

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF-ATTEMPT

On the night of the 25th ultime John Wilson and another young man engaged a room at the Revere House. cerner of Broadway and Houston street, in which it is alleged they subsequently broke open a trunk and stole alleged they subsequently broke open a trunk and stole from it wearing appared valued at about \$200. Michael Halpin, night porter of the Revere suse, saw wison and his companion hastily leave the house late at night with a large bundle in their presession. On entering the plandered room the next norming, Jane Leary, the chambermaid, discovered that one of the sheets had been torn in pieces and set on fire, and then placed between the pillows. This attempt to fire the hotel fortunately did not succeed. Wils: a was yesterday arreated by officer Dodd, or the Fourteenth precinct, and arraigned before Justice Hogan, who committed him to the Tombe for examination. The man with Wilson on the night in question has not yet been apprehended.

ARREST OF "TILL TAPPERS."

ARREST OF "TILL TAPPERS." named Bernard O'Neil and Henry Caffney entered the sitting by the store. Currie requested them to leave, but

DEADLY ASSAULT ON A CAR DRIVER. John McCorm.ck and Michael Cogan were arrested by officer Pike, of the Seventh precinci, charged with the commission of a felonious assault on Thomas sevins, driver of a car belonging to the Belt Railroad. William H. Thempson, conductor of the car, on Sat relay evening stopped on the corner of Grand and Goores streets to discharge some passengers, and at that moment the prisoners drive up so close that the passengers were unable to leave the car. Thompson remonstrated with them, whoroupon they violently assaulted him. Nevina ran to Thompson's assistance, when the prisoners strock him with cart rungs, knocking him down, and containing the assault till he was assentiable. Nevina was taken home in a dangerous condition, and Justice Shandley subsequently committed the prisoners to await the result of their victim's injuries. driver of a car belonging to the Belt Railroad. William

their victim's injuries.

THEFT OF FURS.

Officer Wood, of the Tenth precinct, arrested a lad named Joseph Brower, on the charge of having stolen a must and fur collar, valued at \$234, from the store 513 Broadway. Mr. William L. Genin made a complaint against the accused, in whose possession the stolen goods were found, and Justice Shandley committed him to prison for examination.

New York, Jan. 15, 1885.
You will do me an act of justice by contradicting a statement made in your paper of Saturday, etating that I stole two hundred dollars worth of books from Gramnar S. hool No. 30, or received them, knowing them to have been stolen. This charge I deny in toto. It is true I am a licensed dealer in junk, but never have I received at my place of business or otherwise the value of one cent, knowing or hearing that it was stolen property. DANIEL CAMPBELL.

John C. Van Loon, Esq., of this city, is lying danger ously ill with a paralytic stroke. He was one of the

The Atlantic Telegraph. A letter from Mr. George Saward, Secretary and Gen-

eral Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to hir. Cyrus W. F.eld, after alluding to the absolute tured, states the amount completed up to the 30th of December at seven hendred and fifty miles. The cable is now being manufactured at the rate of eighty miles per week, without hurry and without night work. It

Brooklyn City News.

THE WORKING HOUSE IN THE NAVY YARD. -The workng hours in the Navy Yard are to be extended from and after this date. This morning the bell is to ring at seven teen minutes past seven o'clock, instead of half-past soion, as heretofore, and the workness are to supprint operations at two minutes before five o'clock P. M., instead of half past four, as formerly. The workness a good deal of dissatisfaction in consequence, and it is intimated that many will refuse to work under the low regulations.

The Late Colonel Fowler. Tiexton N. J. Jan 15, 1865.

The remains of Colonel Fowler, a prominent member of the Legislature, who died last evening, will be taken to Franklin, Sussex county. Colonel Fowler was a son in law of the late D. A. B. odhead. His death puts the democrats in the minority in the House of Assembly.

Court Calendar-This Day. Sorroccas Courr-Ciscorr-Part 1—Court opens at eleven o'clock A. M. Nos. 519, 841, 815, 693, 779, 473, 539, 547, 875, 593, 699, 615, 641, 651, 653, 659, 689, 713, 715, 723. Part 2—Court opens at ten o'clock A. M. Nos. 678, 646, 699, 918, 92, 479, 447, 899, 750, 720, 735, 748, 746, 754, 756, 762, 770, 772, 774, 786.

Another Fearful Raitrond Collision.

Another Fenrful Raitrond Collision.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND TWENTY WOUNDED.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

Yosterday morning, at seven o'clock, a terrible raitry secident occurred on the Northern Central Railroad, near this town. So far as could be ascertained in the confusion and excitement that prevailed, the partic lars are as follows:—It seems that the express train from Baltimore having been delayed was approaching York at a rylif rate. When it had reached a point about one and a half mile from York it came in contact with a freight train going south, which was runs ing quite fast. The excitement that prevailed after the collision occurred can be more easily imagined than described. A heavy snow storm prevailed at the time. Both freight and possenger locomotives were completely wrecked, as were also a number of the cars. There were a large number of passengers aboard. The remains of four persons who had been instantly killed were removed, and twenty were taken out seriously injured—some fatally. It has been found impossible up to the time of this writing to ascertain the names of the killed and wor ados.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

New Orleans-Steamship Morning Star P Weiss, wife and child; Summer Townsend, Faul Tricow, Captain W Weir, W C Alvastler, Alexander Stark, Mr Leslie, F Van Beathuysen, Miss C Glark, Nrs Peter Murry, Mrs M Brurene, J R Topham, G W Turner, Mr Peyntell, M Beemann, F A Taylor, Geo W od, Alfred E Brown, Joseph O Thead, Mr and Mrs Dupalii, Muse Lafone, Valentine Heyel, B Sanerent, John F Braum, John Warnock and wife, B Sanerent, John F Braum, John Warnock and wife, B Sanerent, John F Braum, John Warnock and wife, B Sanerent, John Schueber, S O Zarlomette and son, Louis Lamouta, Captain G M Nichols, Jim Lobstein, N Arnold, M Bompet, A Kayfman, Ike Wise, A Heyman, A Rozenbaum, H Blum, A Lebman, M Johnson, Lewi, I saac Simmons, M Aller, E Morris, J Levi and son, Dr Spaulding, J Quick, J V Bradley, A Abbott and wife, J Miller, H Taylor, R R Moore, P Devil, C Rested, J Torthock, James Depece, A Dillone, G W Edgort, A Gorr, K Gardnier, W Agar, P Bryne, C Wilson, Capt J Goodwin, E Garney, J Ellison, W R McLarr, B Medzars, S Hoberline, I Kent, C Randal, J Schusander, John P Weed, B Ashton, W Goodwin Chas N Ellison- and others in the steerage.

New Orleans—Steamship Continental—Lieut Com McDougal and servant, Lieut R H Saunders, Ensign Harmard, Lieut Emitree, Capt D W King, Lieut E W Hewitt, Major McGee, Lie et Samuel Cowan, Chaplain Boughton, W H Arber, E E Catlin, R McLanan, M Randolph, Ca; J W Alwood, W H Sorey, O V Disson, E G Bangs, Paymaster Red, Lieigh Latisam, Mrs Chamberlin S Derin and wife, New Hosey, O V Disson, E G Bangs, Paymaster Red, Lieigh Latisam, Mrs Chamberlin S Derin and wife, New Hosey, O V Disson, E G Bangs, Paymaster Red, Lieigh Latisam, Mrs Chamberlin S Derin and wife, New Hosey, O W Disson, E G Bangs, Paymaster Red, Lieigh Latisam, Mrs Chamberlin S Derin and wife, New Hosey, O W Disson, E G Bangs, Paymaster Red, Lieigh Latisam, Mrs Chamberlin S Derin and wife, New Hosey, O W Disson, E G Bangs, Paymaster Red, Lieigh Latisam, Mrs Chamberlin S Derin and wife, Ne

Sage, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Rotterford, and forty in the steerage.

DEFARCURES.

NEW ORLEANS AND HAVANA—Streamship Yaven—Frank Schaefer, T.R. Devvrel, J. Percy. John Fierre, J.M. Alkinson, S. Friedhander, Thomas L. Quint, John H. Rieggor, F. Fröiger, Charles E. Aller, N. B. Buttor, and wife, L. Newterry and wife, V. S. C. Horr, hai, Miss Verginia, Foodhe, Educado Asmobrano, Emilio Zendrano, Mrs. F. B. McCay and daughter, Car. A. Cannon, Accr. Rowalds, A.D. Wheeley, S. F. Lynch, Statistical Cyclic Control, C. R. S. Levenon, F. Limoney, J. H. Jersen, Edward Schreiner, E. J. Levenon, R. M. Ed. Char. F. Limoney, J. H. Jersen, Edward Schreiner, E. J. Levenon, R. M. Ed. Char. F. Limoney, J. M. Libby, W. S. Wenget, and L. Judy, Henry Martin, Briak, Carban, A. S. Keningon, E. West, Bachard Parker, T. Cetting, Jusea Stratton and wife, Fra. Sreav, D. Wells, J. Norrie, L. F. Berge, L. Decker, A. B. Weave, J. Limos Kenningan, Bart at Trank and two children, Edward E. Baten, Joseph Fotz, hurey, May German, Adward, Alisworth, Joseph Thomas, Thomas Mayer, McIville White, Francisco Garcia.

THE DEAFT.

Important Circular from the Provost
Marshal General.

Was Directions,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 12, 1855.

His Excellency Steries Miller, Governor of Millers

nesota:-St:--Your communication of the 3d instant, in rela-

son, has been received, and in reply thereto I have the, honor to state that:—
The call of the President for 500,000 men, dated July 18⁴
1861, ha tag been greatly reduced by credits on account of army and may emistances, which had not iterestores been credited, it became necessary to make an additional call of 300,000 men to make up the deliciency and to preserve the present strength of the arm, and navy.

or army an any emissiones, which had not deresters been credited, it became necessary to make an additional call of 300,000 men to make up the deliciency and to preserve the present strength of the army and navy.

It was not expected that the call of July 13, 1864, for 500,000 would put that number of men in service, because the act of Congress under which the call was made directed that all enlistments made in the navy, from the commoncement of the rebellion until the 24th of February, 1864, should be credited upon the quota, and these, with other equitable chaims for enlistments not previously credited, reduced that call and rendered necessary the one of December 19, 1864, for 300,000.

The object, therefore, of the last call is to put three hundred thoseand men in the service. Whether they are enlisted for one, two or three years they will be counted as units in tilling the quota, and the excess or credit which any locality may be entitled to, on account of filling its quota with three years' men, will be estimated in the assignment of future quotas, should there be another call, upon the same principle that has varied the quotas under the present call, bocause some localities have filled their quotas under the call of July 18, 1864, with three years men, and others with one year men.

It will be observed that the numbers of men to be furnished under the present call are not in proportion to the population of States or districts, nor to the number emrolled. Had all localities filled the call for 500,000 with three years men, or all in the same proportion of both, the number of men to be furnished under the present call would be in proportion to the number enerolied, and approximate three fiftus of the quota under the resent call would be in proportion to the number of men, or all in the same proportion of both, the number of men to be furnished under the present call as an equal district which had filled its quota under the last call with three years men, to furnish as many men under the present call as an e

which the latter had furn shed, it became decembry to estimate the number of years of service which each State, district and sub-district had furnished respectively, so that in ascertaining the required number for each district, in order to obtain three hundred thomand men, each locality would receive full credit for the number of years of service furnished under the number of years of service furnished under the number of years of service furnished under the number of occess carried forward and credited upon that call, previous calls being filled with three years men, or enlistments reduced to the three years basis.

The call of Becember 19, 1884, having been made to make up deficiencies under the call of July 18, 1864, it is not to be expected that the number of men required from localities will correspond with the number enrolled, or their quotas under the call for 509,000. In order, therefore, to ascertain what number of men is due from a given district we must look to what it accessive furnished under the call of July 18 instead of what it was required to furnish. Thus, where two districts having the same errolmont were required, under the call of July 18, 1824, to furnished but one thousand meas while the other filled its quota, it would not be lawful for the latter district, which had put two theesand mean in service, to be required now to furnish the same number as the former, which had furnished only one thousand.

But suppose that both of the above districts had filled thir quotas, the former with one year men, and the latter with three years men, the one furnishing two thousand and the other six thousand years of zervice; now, as the law provides that quotas shall be assigned 'among the districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time quotas and the quotas varied accordingly.

As before stated, the object of the present call is to raise 300,000 men, and they will be required from the different localities in propolion to the number e

and the number which such to calities were deficient, or in excess, under the call for 500,000. This principle was announced from the Provost Marshal General's Bureau when the quotas under the call for 500,000 were announced, or about that time (see opinion of 500,000 were announced, or about that time (see opinion of Solicitor of War Department), and the benefits that would result from three years enhantments and the law governing the subject explained. To secure three years men the government offered three hundred dollars bountly, and paid but one hundred to one year men; municipal authorities generally contributed local bounds in a subject explained to one year men; municipal authorities generally contributed local bounds in the subject explained that the periods of service heretofore furnished should be considered in assigning quotas, the question then to be determined is, at what time shall the credit be applied?

As it is impossible to follow the fortune of each individual solitier, and recken the period of his actual service, it follows that either the credit to the period for which they entits should be given when the men enter the zervice, or withhold until the expiration of the three years term.

The rule has always been under all calls, that when

The rule has always been, under all calls, that when a

fractional parts, so far as credit is concerned; A soldier who entire for three years, and dies or is discharged at the end of twelve months, is credited to his subwho emission three years, and dies or is discarged at the end of twelve months, is credited to his subdistrit as a three years man; and the man who callists for one year, and is discharged in a week after enlistment, is credited as a one year man. To await the expiration of three years, that is until the service had been rendered, would defeat the calest of the law and would probably delay the draft until after the close of the wir. It must follow, then, that the amount of credit to be given is, and always has been, dependent upon the period for which the seldier enters the service. When a district presents an acceptable recruit for three years, and he is received as such by the government, that district has done all it can do in the premises, and the government takes the responsibility that the sol lier will serve his bern of enlistment.

This being admitted, the time to apply the credit, or to take into account the amount of credits to which the district is erattled, is when a settlement is made with all the districts, with a view to assigning quotas under a new call. This tellows, not nevely as a matter of conventence in computation, but as a settlement of necessity, in order to dear the set and entered as a settlement of necessity, in order to dear the set all entered as a matter of necessity, in order to dear the set and the set and entered as a matter of necessity, in order to dear the set and the set and

assigning quotas under a new call. This follows not merely as matter of convenience in computation, but as a matter of necessity, in order to do exact justice to all the different States and districts, and, moreover, is in ex-net accordance with the terms of the statute, which pro-vides that—

And again, section 2, act of February 24, 1864:-And again, section 2, see of two and of a city, town, township precinet, or election district, or of a county, where the county is not distinct into wards, towns, towns, and election districts, and lee, an early as possible, in preporter to the number of men resident therein liable to military service, taking into second, as far as practicable, the number which has bree premisely furnished therefrom.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of Circular No. 1, of 1865, which provides that the quotas assigned under the call of December 19, 1864, for three hundred thousand men, are not to be reduced except by actual enlistments since the 19th of December, 1864.

ar No. 1, of 1500, which provides that the quotas assigned under the call of December 19, 1864, for three hundred thousand men, are not to breduced except by actual enlistments since the 19th of December, 1864.

The rule in applying credits is that they should be deducted from the quota of the call that produced them. All men raised since the call of July 18, 1864, are credited upon the quota under that call; if the quota is more than filled, it is carried as excess to the credit of the locality, and taken into account in the excession of the quotas of sub-districts under the present call they will apply such excess accordingly; and all men raised since December 19 are of course credited upon the call of that date. In crediting the excess that is carried forward from the call of July 18, 1864, and applied to the call of December 19, 1861, I consider not only the number of men of which the excess is composed, but also the period of their rervice; and the quotas assigned under the call of December 19 are that reduced by this excess of service, and hence they should not be farther reduced except by enlistments subsequents to December 19, 1864, the date of the call for fhree hundred thousand men.

The credits to the State of Minnesota (under the call of July 18, 1864) up to November 30, 1864, show that the men fernished for one year was 2,685; for two years, 204; for three years, 61—a very large troportion, as will be observed, being one year men. The excess of credits on the 1st day of August was 1,401, of which the First district is credited with 1,637 and the Second district, and consequently the larger number to be furnished under call of December 19 talls on the Second district. If there is any error in these ingures I shail be happy to correct it when pointed out. The First district if rished 1,809 more years of service than the Second district. If there is any error in these ingures I shail be happy to correct it when pointed out. Very respectively, your observed them.

The Bergen Tunnel Accident.] TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. Being a frequent traveller on the Eric Railroad, an-

saving a due regard to the law of self-preservation, write to ask you to urge, by editorials and otherwise, the immediate necessity of a telegraph through Bergen Turnel. With only a single wire and an operator at each end, it is safe to affirm that the terrible cullision the other day between the frie and Morris and Essex trains, and which carried are ush to many hearts, could not have happened. The stopping of the trains at the ends of the tornel is not enough to preclude the possibility of accidents, as is shown by the late collision. But if no train were allowed to enter until the operator at the other side had seen heard from with his message "unin out," he accident from the colliding of two trains could possibly recur. The tunnel is nearly a mile long, it is as dark as Krebus, and a is armaing that this simple plen of having a telegraph lies not already been carried out. Let it be done at once, and let the travelling public give the directors of the two roads no peace until the line is in operation. Already many are avoiding the tunnel by taking other lines of date!

Hack-reader, Jan. 12, 1865. nel. With only a single wire and an operator at each end, HACKFREACE, Jan. 12, 1868.

Idaho. MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR LYON.

Governor Lyon's message to the Territorial Legislature of Idaho is a patriotic and congratulatory document-We extract that portion of it referring to the mining and

We extract that portion of it referring to the mining and agricultural interests of the Territory:

* * I congratulate you upon the new and important discoveries of the precious metals, from the mennaine of Fend d'Oreile, the gulches of South Bolse to the shores of the Brune, rewarding well the ardinous zeal of the pioneer and the pro-pector, * * I would respectfully submit to you for your consideration the mining interests of this Territory. By indicious legislation you will invite outside capital, without stint, to aid in their development; this interest should be most kindly fortered as the bed rock of Idaho's prosperity. Some system of general legislation, by which security to aid in their development; this interest should be most kindly fortered as the bed rock of Idaho's prosperity, some system of general legislation, by which security of the claimants of claims, and uniform laws throughout the different mining camps could be had, would accomplish an end earnestly desired. In this connection I would call your attention to the gold and silver quarticad hay, and for the better protection of that bardy class of our population to whom danger is not a sentiment and fear is unknown, who, amid trackless wastes, show-clad mountains and deep down cannons, pursue their enterprises with no capital but their ro gh hands, and no defender but their recoiver; who, without the knowledge of books, have gives the world is choicest geological, geographical and agricultural information, in tracing ledges, travorsing rivers and explicitly valleys, which, but for them, would still have remained an unknown land beyond the Rocky Mountains. That under no circumstances should they lose all the benealt resulting from their original discoveries legislation, should take the place of litigation, and proper amendments be made which would secure to them all their hard carned rights and privileges. The vast unmeasurable struct rai wealth embodied within our confines, so nicely balanced of mineral, farming and grazing interests, with mountain forests of timber land, and water power of every description, eminently adapt us for a self-supporting community. The fertile bottom lands of the St. Joseph, Cour D'Alene, Spokane, La-tob, Falouse, Lapwaii, Kocs koording has a constant propering continuing most of the Atlantic States; while the rances of notiritions, "banch grass," suitable for herds, cover millions of acres. Add to this placer dignings, of greater or less richness, extending for hundreds of square miles, with well defined gold and silver bearing quartz led es, unravalled by those of Mexico or Peru; a glorious climate, with Syrian summers and Italian winters, bequeat the permanence of our untold resources,

BROOKLYN, E. D., Jan 14, 1865.
Please correct an error in your reporter's statement re-Please correct an error in your reporter's statement regarding the accident yesterday at Hunter's Point, where-by Mi hael Curran lost his life. The accident was caused by negligence on deceased's part by closing up the safety valve with old rage, thereby proventing a free circulation of air through the still. The other three men were prestrated for a few moments only from inhaling the gases, and they can be found at work again this day. The verdict of the jury was "that the deceased came to his death by suffer aton, and death hastened by himself by closing the safety valve." JOHN DOLAN & CO.

Williamsburg Steam Boiler Works.

The Call for Troops.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 15, 1865.
The following is an extract from a letter of Major Lit-

ler, Assistant Provost Marshal General for Maine If the quota of any district or sub-district under the call of July, 1864, for five hundred thousand men is more than filled, the excess in years of service is carried orward and circulted on the call o. December 19 for three hundred thousand, and the quotas reduced accordingly. He interprets Circular No. 1, issued by General Fry January 2, 1895, to mean that after all proper credits are given and quotas finally fixed at the Process Marshal General's office, then only actual enlistments can further reduce the quota.

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best paper, on Saturday, and mailed on Saturday, to agents ns well as subscribers. It will contain all the news of the week up to the hear of publication—nine o'clock Saturday morning. The WHEEL' H-RALD, being a news-paper, as well as a family I terary paper, cannot be autetated, as most publications of the kind are. It will, therefore, be printed at the latest moment, and its con tents will embrace the latest news, illustrated with maps, with the latest improvements.

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The Latest from Savannah-The Wilmington Expedition of Richmond-News from the Rebel States-The Atlantic Steamers-Important News from Mexico, Central America, Cuba, St. Domingo, &c., &c. The Cunard mail steamship Asia, Captain Moodie, will eave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quar

er-past one and at half-past five o'clock to morrow after-The Naw Your HERALD-Edition for Europe-will be

ready at nine o'clock in the morning. It will contain the intest details of the operations of

General Sherman's forces at Savannah, with rebel accounts of the advance of our Army to New River, accompanied by a map showing the scene of operations; the Reports of General's Butler, Weitzel and Ames on the Wilmington Expedition; the latest news from the Armies in front of Richmond; Details of the Expedition from Fort Barraness, Fla., to Pollard; Particulars of Ho.d's Escape, and reports of the doings of the Union forces in all sections; Interesting Accounts from the Rebel States; a tabular statement of the passages of the Atlantic steamers during the past year; proceedings in Congress; Important news from Mexico; late and interesting new from Central America, the South Pacific, Cuba, St. Domingo, &c., and reports of all other events of the past

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